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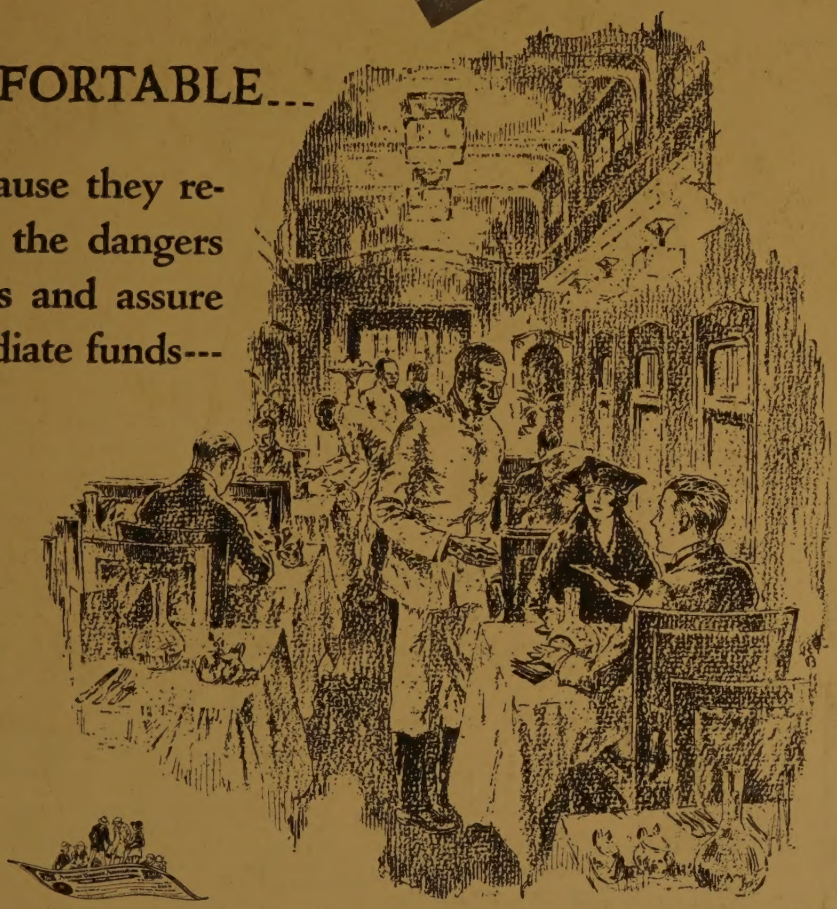

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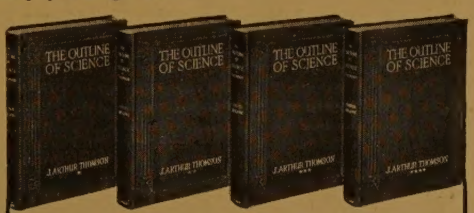

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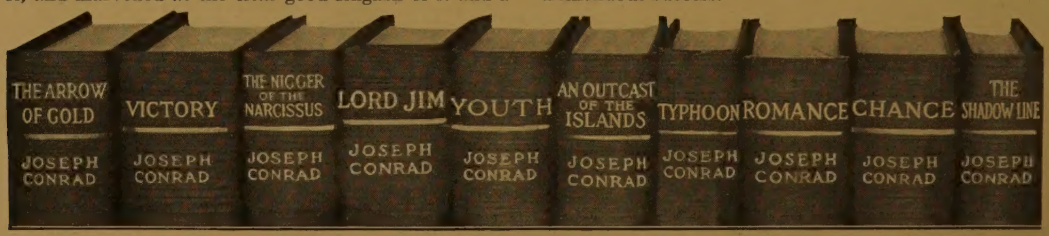

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Every one knows that table manners are an index to breeding. The man in this picture has taken olives with a fork, and has just realized his error, as the others have taken them with their fingers. Too bad he didn't refer to his Book of Etiquette! It tells all about table manners—how to eat corn on the cob, lettuce, asparagus, frozen pudding.

His friend has just introduced him to the young woman. Instead of waiting for her to offer her hand and make the acknowledgment, he has extended his hand first and mumbled confusedly something about being "Glad to meet you." By telling you how to make and acknowledge introductions, the Book of Etiquette prevents a great many embarrassing blunders.

Without realizing his mistake, the man in this picture has followed the head waiter, preceding the young woman. It is the wrong order of precedence, and he discovers it to his embarrassment only when he notices the entrance of another couple. The Book of Etiquette tells you about the mistakes that might be made, when entering the theatre, the street car, the drawing room. And it tells you how to avoid these humiliating blunders.

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The gentleman at the right does not know how to dance. Instead of doing what he should, under the circumstances, he is making himself conspicuous by standing alone while the others dance. The Book of Etiquette would have told him how to avoid this embarrassment—and would have told him also the complete etiquette of the dance and of dancing. It is a most fascinating chapter.

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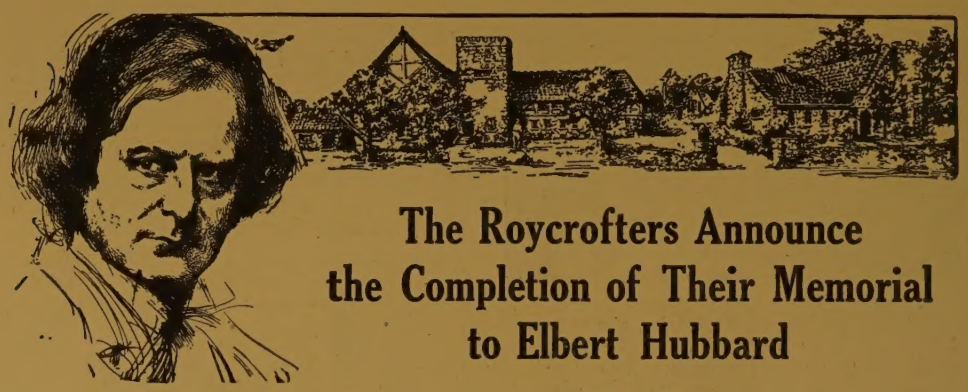

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Following Hubbard's tragic death on the "Lusitania" in 1915, announcement was made from East Aurora that the Philistine Magazine would be discontinued. Hubbard had gone on a long journey and might need his "Philistine". Besides, who was to take up his pen? It was also a beautiful tribute to the father from the son.

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These two visitors to Victoria Falls have found here on Cataract Island one of the most striking and impressive views of the great Main Fall. They are looking out over the brink and across the chasm to the Rain Forest on the other side

THE MENTOR

Vol. 10 ✣ NOVEMBER, 1922 ✣ No. 10

RAILROADING IN AFRICA

The through trains to the Congo leave Capetown three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The cars are dark brown in color, well made, and comfortable

ALL ABOARD IN THE CONGO

The trains carry both sleeping and dining cars. Mr. Newman had the privilege of a private car, and his party consisted of two photographers, a railway official, and himself

FROM CAPETOWN TO CAIRO

THE DREAM OF CECIL RHODES

BY E. M. NEWMAN, Traveler, Lecturer, and Author

Cecil Rhodes once placed his finger on a map of Africa, pushed it across the continent, and said, "Some day there will be a railway connecting Capetown with Cairo, and the route will be *all red*."

This prophecy is to-day so near an accomplished fact that, for the first time in history, one may cross the continent from the Cape of Good Hope to the Suez Canal, without leaving British soil. With the exception of 289 miles, where one must walk or be carried, the journey from Capetown to Cairo may now be made by rail, boat, and automobile.

At the time of Rhodes' death in 1902 it would have taken many months to make the trip which may now be accomplished in fifty-three days. When the gap is linked by a railway, it will be possible to cross Africa from north to south, or vice versa, in about four weeks. The "All-Red Route" is a reality, and the railway so near completion that one may soon read the announcement. It may be some time before the journey may be made entirely by rail, but the combination of travel by steamer and railroad is now an assured fact.

During the life of Cecil Rhodes, the railway had been built from Capetown north as far as Broken Hill, a distance of 2,017 miles. Plans had been

CAPETOWN FROM SIGNAL HILL ✣ Chief seaport of British South Africa and capital of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown wears an air of settled prosperity. It has all the improvements of a modern city, and is adorned by spacious squares and fine buildings designed in the European style

made to continue construction until the line from Cairo south to Khartoum joined the one stretching from the Cape to central Africa.

Rhodes died before his dream could be realized. His last words breathed the soul of the great Empire Builder, "So little done—so much to do." He was associated in his ventures at Kimberley with such men as Beit, Barney Barnato, and others. They made millions, and, although Beit gave liberally of his fortune, Rhodes alone gave his all for the development of the land he loved.

ADDERLEY STREET—A BUSY THOROUGHFARE IN CAPETOWN

Rhodes, born in England, came to Africa as a boy, because of ill health. He grew to love the home of his adoption, believed in it, planned to unite it to the British Empire, and worked in-

cessantly with that in mind. He purchased and reconstructed a fine old Dutch house at Groote Schuur in the environs of Capetown, which he later presented to the Government as a home for the Prime Minister. It is now the official residence of General Smuts, and has frequently been occupied by Kipling, for whom Rhodes built a house on the same estate.

GROOTE SCHUUR, FORMER HOME OF CECIL RHODES NEAR CAPETOWN

Rhodesia, named after him, became the object of his greatest affection. He was responsible for its creation—he was also the founder of the chartered company, and its first administrator. During the Matabele rebellion he found the "World's View" in the Matoppo Hills. This is about twenty-eight miles from Bulawayo. Rhodes was so impressed with the spot

ABOVE: CECIL RHODES STANDING ON THE SPOT THAT HE SELECTED FOR HIS GRAVE
BELOW: RHODES' GRAVE IN THE MATOPPO HILLS, A FEW MILES FROM BULAWAYO

that he designated it as the place where he should be buried. There from 1902 his lonely grave has looked out upon one of the wildest panoramas that the world affords.

DU TOITS PAN ROAD—STREET IN KIMBERLEY

The railroad that Rhodes dreamed of makes a brave and impressive start at the station in Capetown, where we find a train with all modern conveniences awaiting us. After leaving Capetown, the first important city that we reach on the great African trip is Kimberley. Probably nowhere else in the world has such wealth been won from so small an area. From four mines, the greatest dimensions of which are under two hundred acres, diamonds worth more than a billion dollars have been taken in the past fifty years.

Farther north and 957 miles distant from Capetown, or about as far as from New York to Chicago, is Johannesburg, the largest city in Africa, with the exception of Cairo. In 1886, a few straggling shanties represented all there was of the present metropolis of South Africa. The discovery of gold on the Rand, or Reef, transformed an insignificant place to a city of about 300,000 inhabitants. The Rand is a tract forty miles in length, with the city of Johannesburg at its center, and this small area has in some years produced half the gold supply of the world. From 250,000 to 500,000 natives are employed in the mines, most of them savages a few years ago.

KIMBERLEY'S RICHEST DIAMOND MINE
St. Augustine's Mine is 600 feet in depth and dazzling in its yield

It is but thirty-six miles from the metropolis to Pretoria, the former capital of the Boer Republic. In this town one may still visit the house in which Oom Paul Kruger lived—where, on the stoop, every burgher was welcomed

and served with coffee. The rugged old president kept open house from five in the morning until evening, listening and advising in a manner that endeared him to his people. He is buried in a little cemetery but a stone's throw from his former home.

Since Kruger's time nearly $8,000,000 have been expended for new government buildings, forming a monumental pile that dominates Pretoria. But twenty miles distant is the famous Premier diamond mine, where the Cullinan diamond was found. This huge stone, the largest ever discovered, was presented to the late King Edward VII, and now forms a conspicuous part in the collection of British crown jewels.

COMMISSIONER STREET, JOHANNESBURG

Pretoria is on a high plateau to which the railway ascends shortly after leaving Capetown. This table-land extends almost across the continent, sloping down to the sea on the east and west coasts.

It reaches its greatest height in the Transvaal, where the city of

VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG SHOWING MINE DUMPS ✣

On the edge of the city, rising mountain-high, are the tailings of one of the richest gold mines of the Witwatersrand district. The wealth of the South African metropolis is indicated by its luxurious shops and progressive institutions

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, PRETORIA
Erected at a cost of nearly eight million dollars

Johannesburg is perched at a level of six thousand feet above the sea. Although this great city is but twenty-six degrees below the equator, the winter months, which in the southern hemisphere are June to October, are quite cold. There is frequent frost, and snow is not unusual. In the African summer, the rainy season, the days may be hot, but the nights are always cool.

Our train, after leaving the Transvaal, passes through Mafeking in Bechuanaland, conspicuous during the Boer War for its valiant defense while it was besieged, a period lasting 217 days. It was due largely to the leadership of Colonel Baden-Powell, who was in command, that the city and the lives of hundreds of men, women, and children were saved.

Mafeking is the headquarters of the Baralong tribe, while Bulawayo, the next town of importance, was once the capital of the Matabele. Here Lobengula ruled with an iron hand, dispensing justice while seated beneath the famous "indaba tree," where thousands were condemned to death. The tree is still there, but the pyramid of human skulls, which once presented a gruesome and terrible sight, is no more. Barbarism is yielding to civilization.

Bulawayo was laid out by Cecil Rhodes, who designed it after a typical Western mining town in the United States, where there are extremely wide streets and, with few exceptions, one-story buildings.

Rhodesia alone is larger in area than the British Isles, France, Germany, and Italy combined, yet its total population is only

CARRINGTON STREET, MAFEKING, BECHUANALAND
Scene of a long siege and valiant defense in the Boer War

BRIDGE AND GORGE AT VICTORIA FALLS

Into a mighty canyon, varying in width from forty to several hundred feet, plunges the Zambesi River, hemmed by basalt walls more than twice as high as the banks of the Niagara gorge. Travelers between Mafeking and Elizabethville get this view

35,000. About one half of the entire supply of chrome and asbestos comes from this country. It is a curious fact that practically all the mines now being worked were discovered and operated by the ancients. From beads, bracelets, and other goldwork found, it is evident that these old-time people were skilled not alone as miners, but also in the art of the jeweler.

The great scenic attraction of Rhodesia is the Victoria Falls, discovered in 1855 by Dr. Livingstone. While exploring "Darkest Africa," Livingstone had often been told by the natives of "the smoke that sounds," but it was fully two years afterward that he was prevailed upon to visit the spot where he saw the mighty Zambesi River pouring over a precipice into a narrow canyon. Plunging downward four hundred feet, the fall of water is so tremendous that its roar is heard for miles, and the rising mist is not unlike clouds of smoke—hence the name given it by the natives.

Imagine the outer edge of a bow, a mile in width, over which a stream pours in a constant flow, varying in volume according to the season. During the African summer season the water is in such volume that the mist rising from the gorge almost obscures the Main Fall. The best time to visit the falls is, therefore, in the dry season, or from June to October, the African winter.

Two islands divide the various cataracts, one known as "Cataract Island,"

NEW HOTEL AT VICTORIA FALLS, RHODESIA ✣

This beautiful white hotel is in "Darkest Africa," and not in southern California as one might suppose. It was built and is owned by the Beira and Mashonoland railway and it gives luxurious accommodation to tourists visiting the great falls

and the other named after the discoverer, and called "Livingstone Island." It was on the latter that he cut his initials on a tree, and it is to this tree that he refers in his memoirs: "For the first and only time in my life, I committed the folly of carving my initials in the trunk of a tree."

Beginning at the western end of the fall, we come first to the Devil's Cataract, a mass of water whipped into lacelike foam as it is swirled over the precipice. The island separates it from the Main Fall, which carries by far the greatest volume of water over the brink. Then follows Livingstone Island, beyond which are the lovely Rainbow Falls, whence we may continue on to the Eastern Cataract.

The gorge into which the river drops varies in width from forty to several hundred feet. Cut through basalt rock, it is more than twice as deep as Niagara, and presents a magnificent panorama which extends a distance of more than a mile. After its plunge into the canyon, the water rushes on with great force, forming what is called the "Boiling Pot;" then, where the gorge bends, it sweeps into an enormous whirlpool similar to the one at Niagara.

On the opposite side of the brink, and directly across the canyon, is the so-called "Rain Forest," constantly drenched with mist. Glittering with myriads of dewdrops, its trees are wonderfully green—a veritable maze of palms and tropical growth, where the path takes us through a jungle with overhanging branches, and here and there a natural arch formed by tree trunks which have bent over and taken root on the opposite side of the path.

The visitor from America may experience a thrill by stumbling suddenly upon a troop of baboons, some of which, if standing erect, may be the

VICTORIA FALLS

"Star" tourist attraction of the Cape-to-Cairo route. When Cecil Rhodes marked the line of the railway, he provided that the road should run so near the falls that the spray would dash on the car windows. A cloud of mist hangs before the cataract like a white veil. Natives described it to Dr. Livingstone as "the smoke that sounds"

height of an average man. They live in considerable numbers in the vicinity of the falls. A short trip up the Zambesi in a motor launch is almost certain to reveal crocodiles sunning themselves along the banks. We mistook them for logs, until our launch approached, when the logs suddenly took on life and slipped into the stream. Hippopotami are also numerous, bobbing up in the most unexpected places, and throwing many a canoeing party into a panic.

In time a railway may be built from northern Rhodesia through Tanganyika Territory, or what was formerly German East Africa, but for the present the line continues directly north, entering the Belgian Congo at Sakania. Commerce, not sentiment, determines the route followed by a railway, and the discovery of rich copper mines in the Katanga Province of the Congo induced the builders of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad to go to the west of Lake Tanganyika, where the cargoes of copper ore offered greater returns.

The central plateau over which the railway travels rises and falls, but seldom drops below an altitude of 3,000 feet above sea level. This fact makes much of the Congo a livable place for the white man,

SKINS SPREAD ON THE RAILWAY

Along the railway in Matabeleland are displayed for sale skins of animals shot in the vicinity—largely leopard and gazelle. The skin rug is called "kaross"

KIGOMA ✣ ✣ LAKE TANGANYIKA

In the distance is the little settlement of Ujiji, where, after searching for him many months through the forests of Africa, Stanley found Livingstone

notwithstanding it is on or near the equator. At such a height the nights are cool, even though the days may be very hot; and, better still, the dreaded tsetse fly cannot live in high altitudes.

After looking for days upon almost nude savages and traveling through an apparently endless forest, to come suddenly into an electrically lighted town is a glad surprise. Smart-looking shops, with windows filled with the latest merchandise from Paris and New York, fashionably gowned women promenading, greet your eyes as you enter Elizabethville, one of the newest towns in the Congo, and the largest.

Ten years ago nothing but a wilderness, it has to-day fine substantial buildings, several excellent hotels, banks, and department stores, and, last but not least, a number of automobiles, most of them of American make. Surrounded by vast mineral wealth, this Congo town has gone ahead with amazing rapidity.

A corporation known as the *Union Minière*, with headquarters at Brussels, enjoys a monopoly of the mineral rights of the Katanga Province. Both English and Americans are financially interested in this concession. The company pays a certain percentage of its profits to the Belgian Government.

It was chiefly American engineers who developed the mines and built the plants, while British capital helped materially with the necessary funds. Both English and French are heard in the homes and on the streets of Elizabethville, and a considerable colony of "foreigners" have established their residence there.

The mines are so rich that ore less than seven per cent is not treated. Think of that while recalling that mining companies in the United States have grown rich on ore containing from one and a half to two per cent of

copper! A greater efficiency in production will no doubt come later. To-day, the fields of Katanga are green with malachite; the ore fairly oozes out of the ground. It is all on the surface, requiring no shafts to reach the rich veins, which average from twelve to twenty per cent copper.

On the whole, the Congo natives are an inferior lot. Due to slave trading, Arab raids, and tribal wars, only remnants of the former tribes are left, and they do not compare in stature or strength with the natives of South or East Africa.

A FRIENDLY GROUP OF KIKUYU NATIVES, VICTORIA NYANZA

Our native visitors were greatly interested in our affairs. It was quite evident that we looked just as queer to them as they did to us

The railway continues as far as Bukama, the present terminus. Whether it will be built farther north and connect with Stanleyville, the direct Cape-to-Cairo route, is a matter of conjecture. The Belgians would prefer to see a line extended from the Katanga to Boma, the seaport of the Congo. On the other hand, Robert Williams, the British engineer, who is a large owner of the stock of the *Union Minière*, wants to extend the railway from the Katanga to Lobito Bay in Portuguese West Africa. He is being strongly opposed, however, by the Belgians.

From Bukama, we travel by steamer

ALBERTVILLE ON THE SHORE OF LAKE TANGANYIKA

At this point there is steamer connection across the lake to Kigoma. Albertville, a thriving trade center in the Congo, is named for the present ruler of Belgium

IN A "MACHELA" (CARRYING HAMMOCK) IN THE CONGO

My transportation was four-man power, two carrying for a time and then the other two. Their pay was fifty cents a day each, and the men covered about fifteen miles per day

along the Lualaba River, as far as Kabalo, where a branch railroad conveys us as far as Albertville, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. From this point we may cross the lake to Kigoma, formerly in German East Africa. A railway stretches from this port to Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean, once a German seaport, but at present a part of Tanganyika Territory, a British possession.

It was near Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, at a little place known as Ujiji, that Stanley found Livingstone. After weary months of searching in the African jungles, his simple greeting was, "Doctor Livingstone, I believe!" That was all—but it meant a great deal in African history.

We have now traversed about one half the journey from the Cape to Cairo. It has taken two weeks, and we have arrived at a place where we must walk either from Uvira, on the northern shore of the lake, or, after going by rail through Tanganyika Territory as far as Tabora, then on foot, two hundred miles to

OUR ENGINE ✣ AND ✣ "SLEEPER"

The railroad is narrow gauge and the cars wide. The speed as far as Victoria Falls is twenty-five miles per hour, then twenty miles as far as the Belgian Congo, after that, about fifteen miles. Coal is burned on all roads except—as above—in the Congo, where wood is burned

Mwanza on Victoria Nyanza.

The latter route takes us through much of the country traversed by the late Colonel Roosevelt, when he was on his famous hunting trip in 1908. Our "safari," as a caravan journey is known in Africa, starts from Tabora, the trail following the high table-land of Tanganyika Territory.

ON THE LUALABA RIVER
At Bukama we go from railway to boat trip

Natives are employed to carry our tents, food, and other supplies. Each man, in accordance with government requirements, must receive a blanket or sweater and a water bottle. He is supposed to carry on his head a load weighing not to exceed sixty pounds, and to average from fourteen to eighteen miles per day while he is on the march. His pay, formerly about ten cents per day, has been raised to an average of two dollars per week. In addition to his pay, each man receives two pounds of ground corn or mealies, which he eats only after the day's march is over.

There is but little danger to health in these upland districts. Game is plentiful. Frequently, when the tents are pitched for the night and the fires lighted as a measure of protection, the roar of a lion is heard mingling with the calls of various other animals. From fourteen to eighteen days should be sufficient to reach Mwanza, or even less if the travelers are accustomed to walking. Horses may be employed in places, but there is always danger of tsetse flies, whose bite to the horse is fatal. It is harmless to human beings, unless it happens to be a bite of the species that causes sleeping sickness. Victoria Nyanza is the second largest fresh-water lake in the world. Second in size only to Lake Superior, it is three hundred miles long and two hundred miles wide. In places it attains a tremendous depth; its waters are often rough, and severe storms are frequent. Three steamers were brought out from England in sections, which were pieced together on the shores of the lake, and these now ply the various ports.

Around the lake are various ports, some in Tanganyika Territory, others in Uganda, and the most important in Kenya Territory. In the latter is

THE NILE—BLUE NILE BRIDGE, KHARTOUM

Kisumu, terminus of the Uganda Railway, which passes six hundred miles through Kenya Territory to Mombasa on the sea-coast. This was the hunting ground of the Roosevelt expedition; it fairly teems with big game.

On either side of the railway is a game reserve, where no hunting is permitted. The animals, knowing they are safe, gather in countless thousands, and from the car windows one may see a vast open-air zoölogical garden. Herds of zebra, hartebeeste, wild gnu or wildebeeste, giraffe, gazelle, rhinoceros, and many others may be seen grazing in plain view from the train.

At Jinja, another port, we watch the rushing waters of Ripon Falls. Here we actually witness the "Birth of the Nile," as it is the water from Victoria Nyanza that pours over the falls and forms the source of Africa's great river. Navigation here is not possible, so we take a railroad as far as Namasagali, situated on Lake Chioga, whence a steamer transports us across the lake to Masindi Port.

We are now well on our way to Cairo, as from Masindi Port we may motor in comfortable cars to Butiaba on the shores of Albert Nyanza. Here again we are on the boundary of the Congo, which we must remember is eighty-eight times the size of Belgium.

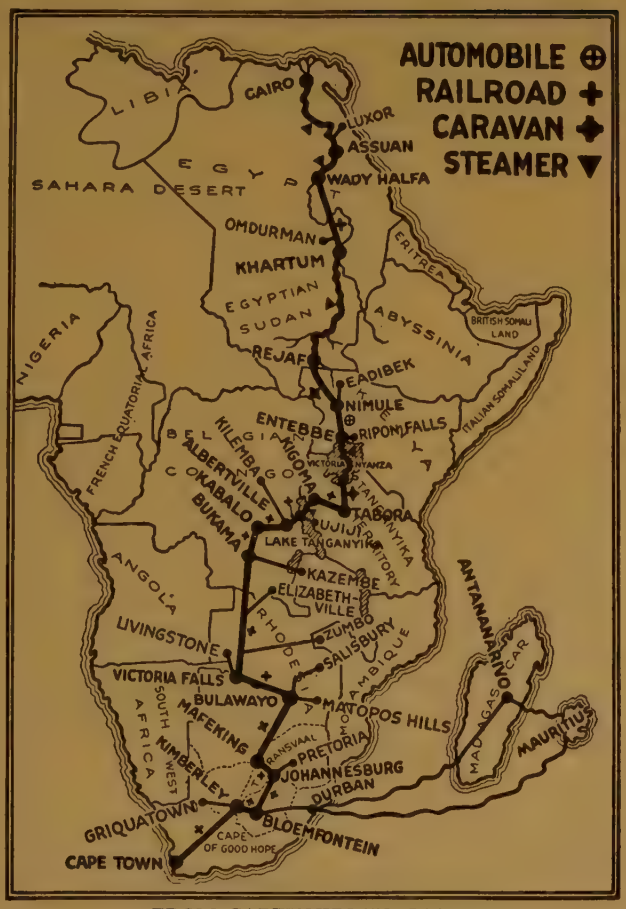
Following the Nile by steamer, we find that it is navigable only as far as Nimule, beyond which are rapids, compelling us again to resort to travel by caravan, a distance of eighty-nine miles. At Victoria Nyanza we were 3,000 feet above the sea, but since

THE NILE—ISLAND OF PHILÆ, INUNDATED BY ASSOUAN DAM

leaving there we have been descending gradually, until the heat is becoming more and more noticeable—the air is filled with a whir of wings and the ground beneath our feet seems to crawl.

A week should suffice for the journey on foot from Nimule to Rejaf, whence it is easy going all the way to Cairo. A Sudan government steamer will carry us as far as Kosti, the rail terminus, or we may continue on as far as Khartoum, which is the junction of the Blue and White Nile.

On our way to Khartoum, we pass Fashoda, the scene of the incident which almost led to a rupture between France and England. We enter the heart of the Sudan, immortalized by Gordon and Kitchener.



FROM CAPETOWN TO CAIRO
The heavy black line marks Mr. Newman's route

Omdurman, across the river from Khartoum, is a vivid reminder of the sacrifice of General Gordon and the heroism of Kitchener. Unlike Khartoum, where there are fine government buildings, large barracks, and spacious squares, Omdurman is an unattractive place, consisting of one-story buildings built of mud.

In the long journey down the Nile there are not many places of human habitation—only here and there a native village of limited population.

Wady Halfa, or the second cataract, is reached by railway from Khartoum. Again we go by steamer, passing the wonderful Abu Simbel Temple, one of the finest monuments in Egypt, arriving eventually at Assouan, the first cataract of the Nile. The building of the great dam at Assouan inundated one of the loveliest of all structures, the Temple of Isis, on the island of Philæ, but the dam has given to Egypt the source of great wealth, enabling it to store huge reservoirs of water, and thus irrigate many miles of land.

From Assouan to Cairo the journey is so familiar that I shall dwell but briefly on this the best known section of the trip across the continent. From the deck of a Nile steamer there passes in review an array of temples and

monuments which have no counterpart in any other part of the world. To mention but a few, there come to mind the Colossi of Thebes, the Tombs of the Kings, the gorgeous Ruins of Luxor, the Temples of Dendera, Abydos, and Komombos, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the site of Memphis.

The entire journey, including the two sections where one must walk, may now be made in fifty-three days. Should railways be constructed, or means for mechanical transport be provided, we could accomplish the trip in about one month. This is the possibility for the near future, which will throw open to the traveler a continent of varied beauty—a land teeming with game, inhabited by hundreds of savage tribes, adorned with mountains, lakes, and streams, and carpeted with floral grandeur.

The route I have suggested is the most practical under present conditions. Of nearly 7,000 miles, 4,456 miles may be made by rail, 2,004 miles by steamer, leaving only 368 miles to be covered by automobile and caravan. The bridging of the short gaps will materially reduce the time necessary for the journey.

HERE WE END OUR TRIP
Before the Citadel at Cairo, Egypt

No longer is the Cape-to-Cairo route conjecture—it is reality. Every comfort must not be expected, but with reasonable patience and a true spirit of adventure the average tourist will find it feasible and enjoyable.

Hotels are being built, most of them good, some excellent, and a few leaving much to be desired. There is fairly good accommodation to be had even in the smaller and more out-of-the-way places. Train travel is slow, but if a compartment can be obtained one may ride in comfort, as there are sleeping and dining cars all the way from Capetown to Bukama in the Congo.

The boats on the Lualaba do not provide meals, but have screened cabins, and food may be carried for the few days on the river. Hot water for making tea or coffee is available. Albertville, on Lake Tanganyika, now has two fairly good hotels, and Kigoma on the opposite shore is also well provided with hotels. Arrangement is made for one's comfort while on the march, and after arrival at Victoria Nyanza no hardships are encountered. The journey down the Nile is on excellent steamers, and the palatial hotels in Egypt are the last word in comfort.

Darkest or "Unknown Africa" will soon be but a memory.

PICTURESQUE MEXICO

By SHERRILL SCHELL

IMPRESSIONS OF OUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR GATHERED IN A RECENT VISIT TO MEXICO—ILLUSTRATED WITH ART PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY THE AUTHOR AND NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME

A MEXICAN SCENIC GEM

Like some of the dream visions in Joseph Urban's beautiful stage settings are such exquisite scenes as this in Mexico. Nature and Time have imparted a mellowness of coloring and a picturesqueness in decay that not only dignifies these venerable structures but decorates them as well. This is a view of the Church of Santa Ana in the lovely old town of San Angel. Its three tile-covered domes are a feature that always delight the tourist. San Angel is one of the prettiest towns in Mexico, and the view of the snow-covered mountains, Popocatapetl and Ixtaccihutl, is superb

PICTURESQUE MEXICO

By SHERRILL SCHELL

MEXICO is an unknown country to most Americans, in spite of the fact that she is our next-door neighbor. The seamy side of our sister republic is certainly familiar enough to us, as her shortcomings have been widely heralded for generations, with the consequence that whenever the word "Mexico" is mentioned a sinister picture of crime and corruption is conjured up. The average American, nourished on newspaper accounts of hold-ups and kidnapings, to say nothing of a steady diet of popular magazine stories and motion pictures about border desperadoes, thinks of Mexico only as a cactus-covered desert, populated exclusively by bloodthirsty natives whose chief interest in life is the cutting of innocent *gringo* throats.

MEXICAN INDIAN TYPE

Long neglected by other governments, he is receiving an education from the enlightened men now in charge. The present Government is giving free breakfasts to the school children, with the most remarkable results in their capacity for learning

Of late years the irritation caused by the Mexican Government's failure to come to satisfactory terms in the matter of land grants and oil concessions has only added fuel to the fire of prejudice, and the accompanying shouts of exasperation and horror have effectually drowned out all attempts of Mexico to let the outside world know something of her more amiable and virtuous side.

Of the progressiveness of Mexico there is practically no knowledge in this country, yet, in spite of revolution and nonrecognition, she has, in several ways, made vigorous strides forward during the past two years, the most important certainly being that of education. The greatest drawback to its advance has always been the illiteracy of the large mass of her population. The present Government is fully alive to this fact, and has made tremendous efforts to do away with it. The upper classes are intelligent and many of them extremely well educated. Many Mexicans have taken high honors at Oxford and the Sorbonne, although the University of Mexico, founded some seventy-five years or more before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, has been the alma mater of most of them. The Indian class, on the other hand, has been woefully neglected, but President Obregon and the Minister of Education, Vasconcelos, have determined that this sorry state of things shall not continue.

According to statistics from the Department of Public Instruction, more than thirty thousand persons, most of them adults that, a year ago, did not know the letters of the alphabet, have been taught to compute, read and write. The task would be easy for Mexico if it had at its disposal adequate funds, but the present budget is not sufficient to educate the several millions of illiterates. The patriotic spirit of the educated class has given invaluable support to the cause by providing teachers and by establishing cultural centers in nearly all the towns where schools are organized and books distributed. The proportion of the national fund given to public education is probably larger than

A FINE EXAMPLE OF OLD MEXICAN ARCHITECTURE

The Church of the San Juan Bautista in Coyoacan, the oldest and one of the most picturesque of Mexico City's suburbs. Here Cortez and Alvarado, the great Spanish Conquistadores (Conquerors), lived

that of any other government, and the enthusiasm among the more fortunate classes to build up a body of educated and useful citizens has given the movement something of the spirit of a crusade.

Mexico supports a Symphony Orchestra which performs many important modern European works often before they are given a hearing in the United States. There are many recitals during the season in Mexico City by world-famous artists. Caruso, Tetrazzini and Godowsky and others too numerous to mention have found their most enthusiastic audiences in Mexico, not only in the capital but in Puebla, Guadelajara and Guanajato as well. There are picture exhibitions, lectures, theaters where the best Spanish-speaking actors appear from time to time, and of course the inevitable motion picture houses.

Mexico's literature is virtually unknown in this country although it has always been read and admired in Spain, France and Italy. Such names as Genaro Estrada, José Torre, Pelicer Camara, Gonzales de Leon, Orozco Munoz, José Juan Tablada, with the exception of the latter, who is at present contributing articles to several of our magazines, mean nothing even to the cultivated people of the United States, though the poems and prose work of these writers are lauded by the foremost critics of Paris and London.

The Mexican painters are a little better known than the writers, for a few of them, notably Roberto Montenegro and Adolpho Best-Maugard have given successful exhibitions in the larger American cities, but Clemente Orozco, J. Clausel and Diego Ribera have yet to capture the fame in the States that they have enjoyed abroad.

Mexico has recently shot ahead of the United States by the creation in her Cabinet of a Minister of Arts. The plan for the art education of the people is unprecedented. Every child in the public schools is being taught to draw, and special instruction abroad is provided to those that show marked talent. The present policy is to break away from traditional European

TWILIGHT IN THE ALAMEDA, MEXICO CITY

With the Benito Juarez (Wah'-reez) Memorial in the background. The park is a favorite promenade for all classes of the city

conventions and encourage the pupils to absorb the ancient native art and model their work on the designs of the Toltecs and Aztecs. The Indian children, formerly thought very backward, are now considered the equal of those of other countries. Insufficiently nourished in the old days, listless and indifferent in consequence, they are now provided with free meals by the Government, and this experiment, introduced only a year ago, has already produced remarkable results in making them ambitious and quick to learn.

The Indians, who compose the greater part of the population, contribute not a little to the fascination of a trip to Mexico. As a rule they are good looking and gentle in manner, and their graceful costumes irresistibly carry one back to Arabia or Palestine. Wherever one sees them, strolling along through the countryside or standing in some beautiful old courtyard, they always add to the romance of their enchanting setting. It is only in the more modern streets of Mexico City or of the larger towns that they seem out of the picture—like some mysterious people of a forgotten age who, by some strange magic, have found themselves in the Twentieth Century.

The City of Mexico, in spite of its antiquity, of which its numerous monuments

RESTING IN THE SHADOW OF THE CHURCH—A characteristic scene

Religious faith, its monuments and its places of worship are a vital part of the lives of the Mexican people, especially the simple natured Indian Mexicans. The picture shows the front portal of Saint Gabriel Church in Tacuba, and presents a scene familiar to all that know Mexico — a hooded Indian woman, resting in quiet enjoyment of the peaceful and serene atmosphere of the old churchyard

show striking evidence, is a modern metropolis. The countless motor cars that stream over her imposing avenues, the occasional airplanes circling overhead, the modern office buildings, and the smartly dressed people seen everywhere give it an air of sophistication and up-to-dateness. The Paseo de la Reforma, the fashionable driveway, is the equal of New York's Riverside Drive in elegance, and the new Opera House, now rapidly nearing completion, surpasses any similar building in the States.

Few countries of the world can boast of grander scenery than that of our Southern neighbor. Humboldt declared that the Valley of Mexico, the ancient Anahuac, was one of the loveliest he had ever gazed upon, and all globe trotters ardently echo his opinion. The district through which the National Railway passes on its way from Vera Cruz to the capital vies in grandeur and impressiveness with the most famous parts of Switzerland and the Dolomites. Many of the cities and towns rival those of Old Spain in picturesqueness, and most of them have happily escaped architectural modernization—their monuments being happily free from the "restorations" that have marred so much that was fine in the Mother Country.

The prehistoric temples and pyramids of the Toltecs and Aztecs are wonderful and awe-inspiring, affording an absorbing interest and fascination to all who visit them. These strange edifices built by mysterious and long vanished races are for the most part unexplored, indeed it is possible that only a small proportion of them have been discovered. No one can guess what light may be shed on the history of the human race when once the Government, fortified with an ample budget, is able to turn its attention to them.

The union of the Spanish with that of the indigenous art of Mexico is an interesting and enchanting one. The great churches, which are one of the chief glories of the country, are Spanish as to architec-

INDIANS OF MEXICO CITY

The Indians are always picturesque in their brightly colored garments. The great straw sombrero still remains the favorite headgear of the male population

ture, but nearly always with details of Indian workmanship on the facades or interiors that give them an individuality all their own. The crafts of Mexico often show a delightful and harmonious blending of Spanish, Indian, and even Chinese motifs. It should be remembered that the Chinese made cruises to the Eastern coast during the Seventeenth Century and indeed perhaps long before, and their impress may be noted in the pottery and other crafts of today.

To certain people in the United States Mexico's present tranquillity is more disturbing than when the country was seething with revolution. They are like the parents of an obstreperous child whose occasional moods of quiet are the cause of more uneasiness than all its noisy riotings. "What is Johnny up to now?" they whisper, and prepare for the worst. Mexico has certainly been on her good behaviour of late, and one of the most significant proofs of her effort to keep her house in order is the small number of American claims filed at the consulates during the past year. For this effort she needs all the encouragement possible from us. As a well-known Mexican said the other day: "The United States and Mexico might come to a satisfactory agreement if only their people would make the effort to understand each other. It is an established tradition in America to distrust every Mexican Government. The policy of dealing with Mexico need not always be that of the Big Stick.

"Americans have never understood the Latin character. During the war with Spain when Admiral Cervantes was bottled up in Santiago Bay your Admiral demanded his unconditional surrender. The Spaniard refused, preferring the annihilation of his fleet rather than submit to the peremptory order. To tell a Latin he *must*, offends him to the quick. Approach him like a gentleman and he will generally meet you more than half way."

MEXICAN FLOWER VENDOR

The Indian women sell their beautiful flowers everywhere—on the street corners, on the plazas, in the theaters, and at the bull-fights. For ten cents one can buy enough flowers to decorate a room

JOY RIDING ON THE VIGER CANAL

A merry party of young people in one of the boats of the Viger Canal, near the City of Mexico. The Viger Canal is famous for its floating gardens. Most of the flowers sold in the markets come from here

GOING TO CHURCH IN SAN ANGEL

The Church keeps its firm hold on the people of Mexico, as it does on other Latin races—and the assembling of men, women and children of all classes and conditions at religious services presents a picturesque and impressive sight. The Indian women like to sit in churchyards and often have their frugal meal on some old grave stone

SUNSHINE AND SHADE IN THE ALAMEDA, MEXICO CITY

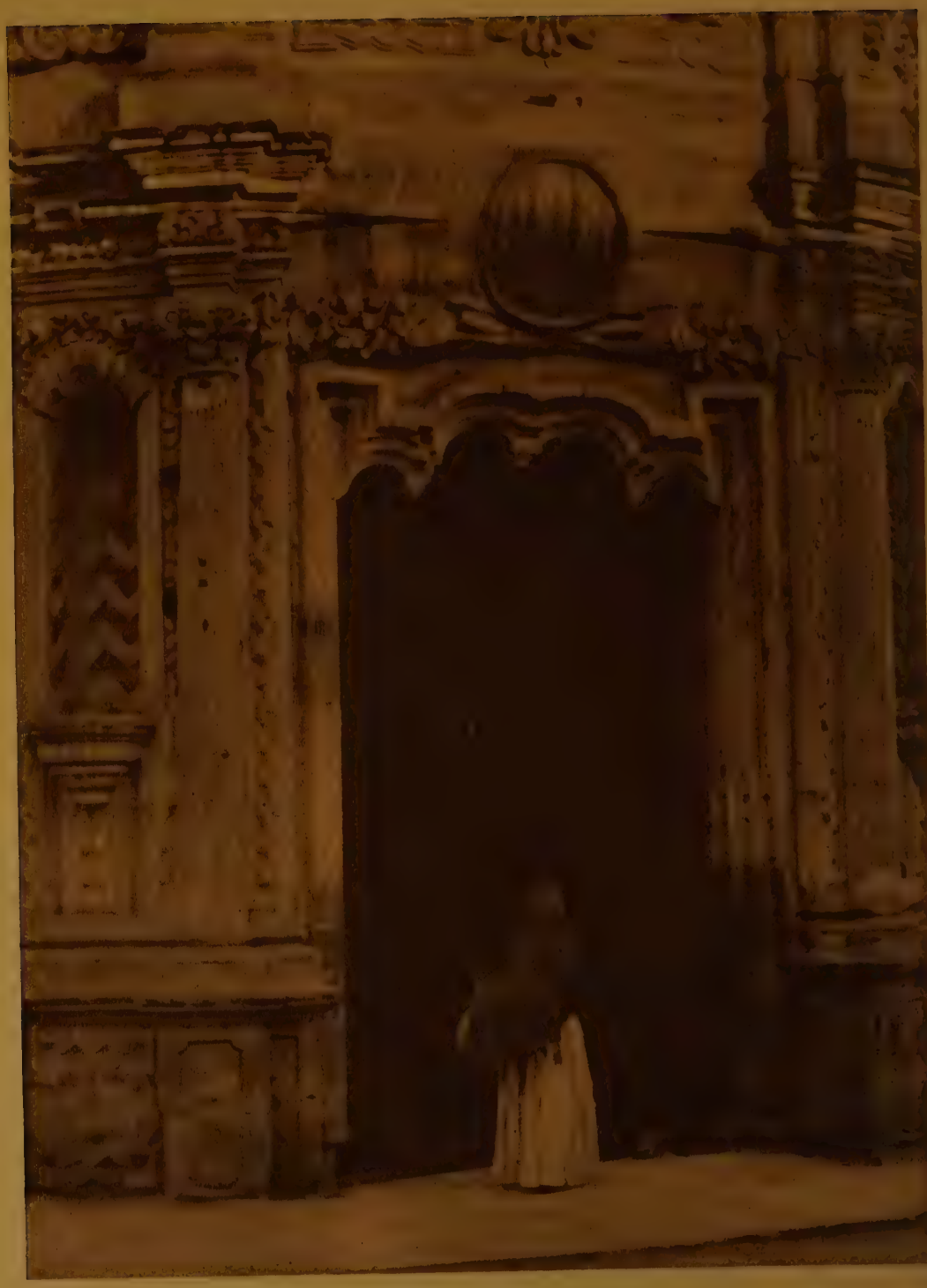
An Alameda is a shaded park or walk. The word "Alameda" comes from the Spanish "Alamo," meaning poplar tree. Mexico City's Alameda is a veritable garden of tropical plants. Here every Sunday a military band dispenses music to thousands

CHURCH DOORWAY IN MEXICO CITY

The devout Mexican—Spanish or Indian—never fails to remove his hat when he passes the open door of a church

A FINE BIT OF STONE CARVING

The facade of the Sagrario Metropolitano shows some of the best stone carving in Mexico. The Sagrario is the first parish church of Mexico City, dating, in its present form, from 1749–69. It adjoins the Cathedral on the east. The churches are among the glories of Mexico—even the smallest of them are compelling in their beauty



THE HOLY WELL, GUADALUPE, MEXICO

Guadalupe is the most famous shrine of Mexico. Here the Virgin appeared to Juan Diego, a poor Indian, and left her image on his mantle. The picture is to be seen today in the Church dedicated to Our Lady

ON THE STEPS OF THE CATHEDRAL, MEXICO CITY

Indian lace-makers displaying their handiwork for sale

A DOORWAY OF THE CATHEDRAL, MEXICO CITY

The Mexicans of the lower classes like to hover around the churches. Here they greet their friends and offer their wares to the tourist

MEXICAN LACE VENDOR

The Mexican lace and drawn work attracts the tourists, and some qualities and styles of lace are much sought after. The vendors ply a brisk and profitable trade during the tourist season

CHURCH AT CHURUBUSCO, MEXICO

Near this spot took place one of the most hotly contested battles between Mexican and American troops, on August 20, 1847—one of the decisive fights of the Mexican War

A STRIKING CONTRAST TO OLD MEXICO

A part of the modern residential district of the City of Mexico. The houses are as fine as those on Fifth Avenue, and the automobiles which pass them are of the latest and most elegant pattern

A DOORWAY IN TACUBAYA, MEXICO

Tacubaya is famous for its gardens and, during the Diaz regime. for its gambling casino called the Monte Carlo of Mexico

NEW LIGHT ON POMPEII

How recent operations of the Italian Government in the ruins of the buried city have brought to light unsuspected treasures

Surprising new things are happening on the site of ancient Pompeii, long buried at the base of smoking Vesuvius. Throughout the European War, Italy, admirable custodian of much of the world's art, kept on with government archæological excavations at Rome, Ostia, and, best of all, at Pompeii. The results on the latter site are amazing, largely because of new methods of operation superseding those in force during the years since 1748, when the removal of the layers of ashes and pumice was first begun. The ground is not now dug by means of pits and abrupt trenches as heretofore, but by horizontal strata descending by degrees toward the ancient level. In this way it becomes possible to catch and fix the remains of the ruined Neapolitan suburb in their relative depth and position, and to preserve or restore all those parts of buildings that have escaped total destruction. The results have been of the highest importance, especially in the private houses.

Courtesy Illustrated London News

A MASSIVE DOUBLE DOOR

Cast and replaced on its hinges in a newly excavated Pompeian dwelling

Up to now it was supposed that the houses were like Oriental dwellings, with few, if any, openings to the street. But, on the contrary, the Pompeian houses are shown by recent excavations to have plenty of windows, grouped in pairs, or with three or four together like Gothic windows. There are also balconies on which the inhabitants sat and watched the shifting, colorful scenes of Pompeii, the Roman Newport.

Under the present plan of excavation, relics are not carted off to the Naples Museum as formerly. Articles are left intact wherever possible. Tiles have been replaced, carbonized beams have been restored with iron supports, and painted signs have been protected by glass. Casts are made of everything decayed, such as furniture and wooden doors. Even plants are studied and cast, so now we are able to know what villa owners grew in their gardens.

One of the newly excavated houses has been reconstructed even to the ceilings of the upper floor. Thousands of pieces of decorated plaster have been put together with almost unbelievable skill. In one of the rooms a crystal lamp is still fixed to the wall, wanting only the wick. In the *triclinium*, or dining-room (the Romans of the period reclined instead of sitting at their meals), a table has been uncovered just as it stood ready for a meal on the day of the cataclysm. A space in the pavement shows that the food was brought up by a "dumb waiter"—a detail that indicates the luxury of these Pompeian homes eighteen and a half centuries ago. Shopkeepers advertised their wares in every color of the rainbow. Sign painting must have been a good paying business, for the whole town seems to have been decorated by highly colored announcements. Theaters advertised their performances, the arena a gladiatorial show. Election appeals were popular, and the sentiments, if not the mediums, were dignified. The number of drinking bars that have been uncovered imply that wine flowed freely both over the counter and into receptacles to be taken away.

The latest excavations in the direction of the amphitheater have laid bare a further part of the Via dell Abbondanza (Street of Plenty) and disclosed almost all the houses on both sides. On a crossroad was found a small sanctuary, with a brick altar, upon which have been detected the ashes of the last sacrifice performed there before the

Courtesy Illustrated London News

REMARKABLE WALL PAINTING OF VENUS MOUNTED ON A CHARIOT

One of many such works of art found in Pompeian houses

twenty-fourth day of August, 79 A. D., when the fatal eruption began. On the wall over the altar, a large tripartite fresco painting reproduces the figures of the twelve protecting gods of the city; while a smaller picture on its left represents a sacrificial scene, with a group of priests offering the victim in the presence of two dancing figures.

Among the interesting casts recently made is of a man wearing leather slippers who was molded where he fell in the volcanic ash on that dire summer day. Bodies and inanimate objects were enveloped in fine white ash and tiny stones, which became solidified in the process of time, and with the aid of water formed a complete mold, within which the contents crumbled to decay. Casts are made from these natural molds by pouring liquid gypsum into the hollow interior.

A folding door of monumental size, still retaining its strong decorative large-headed nails, has been cast and replaced on its hinges. This was the door of a splendid mansion, certainly belonging to one of the wealthiest families in the town. Its rooms are adorned with pictures, and we can still admire on the walls of one of them, serving as the dining-room, the chief episodes of the Trojan War, executed by a painter of uncommon skill. The four pillared wings of the dwelling's central court are decorated with statues, once shaded by trellises of vines and climbing plants. At the foot of a double-storied shrine is a spring of fresh water. The garden itself, like several others, has been revived with plants of the same kind as those that were burnt there just 1,843 years ago. The plants were identified by means of casts taken of the roots.

Many of the remains indicate that the inhabitants who were overwhelmed by the disaster were either very young or very old. The mortality was not as great as was thought at one time. The city had a normal population in the holiday season of 20,000, and it is now supposed that about 2,000 perished. Some of the victims were accustomed to living almost over the volcano and had no fear, hence they perished. Others went to cellars where they hoped to find respite from the disagreeable shower of pumice and ashes, as at the Villa of Diomedes, where twenty were trapped in the cellar. When the hail of pumice stone ceased, others ventured out into the street and succumbed to the shower of ashes that immediately followed. Others were drowned in trying to escape. Many were killed in nearby roads trying to get away. If, however, persons were able-bodied and made an effort to escape after the preliminary warnings, they probably got off without injury. Earthquakes added to the horror. Those who left on August 24th were probably saved; those who waited until the 25th had practically little chance; those on the 26th none at all. With the help of the younger Pliny, we can reconstruct some idea of the catastrophe in which his uncle, Pliny the

Courtesy Illustrated London News

IN THE DINING-ROOM OF A RICH POMPEIAN

This table was discovered laid ready for a meal

elder, who was in command of the Roman fleet, was suffocated in attempting to save the inhabitants. The description of the young Roman is contained in letters still in existence. In part he says:

"There had been noticed, for many days before, a trembling of the earth, which did not alarm us much, as this is quite an ordinary occurrence in Campania; but it was so particularly violent that night that it not only shook but actually overturned, as it would seem, everything about us. Though it was now morning, the light was still exceedingly faint and doubtful; the buildings all around us tottered, there was no remaining without imminent danger; we therefore resolved to quit the town.

"A panic-stricken crowd followed us, and pressed on us in dense array to drive us forward. The chariots, which we had ordered to be drawn out, were so agitated backwards and forwards that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with large stones.

"The sea seemed to roll back upon itself, and to be driven from its banks by the convulsive motion of the earth; it is certain, at least, the shore was considerably enlarged, and several sea animals were left upon it. On the other side, a black and dreadful cloud, broken with rapid, zigzag flashes, revealed behind it variously shaped masses of flame; these last were like sheet lightning, but much larger.

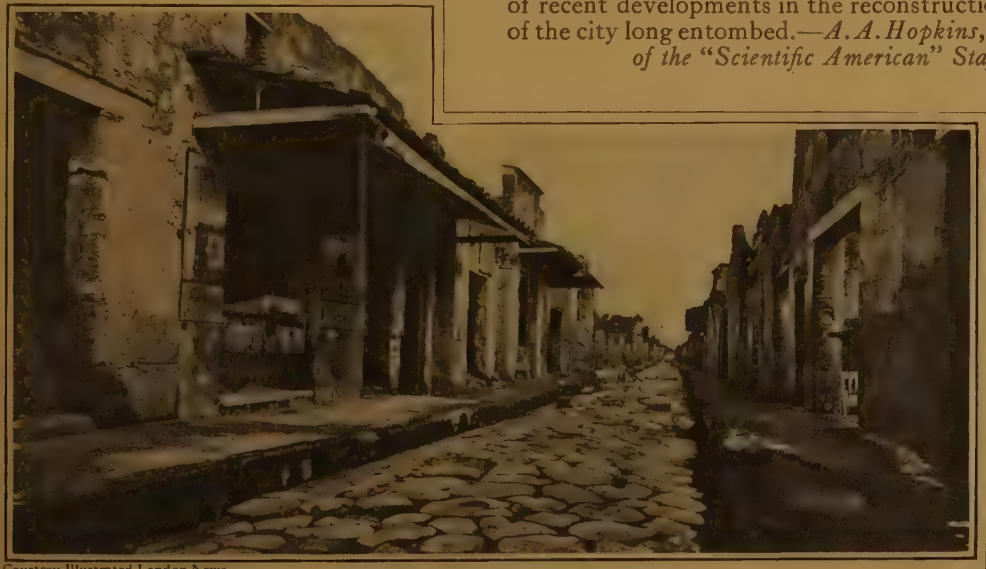
"Soon afterwards, the cloud began to descend, and cover the sea. It had already surrounded and concealed the island of Capreæ and the promontory of Misenum.

"The ashes now began to fall upon us, though in no great quantity. I looked back; a dense, dark mist seemed to be following us, spreading itself over the country like a cloud. Night came upon us—not such as we have when the sky is cloudy, or when there is no moon, but that of a room when it is shut up, and all the lights put out. You might hear the shrieks of women, the screams of children, and the shouts of men: some calling for their children, others for their parents, others for their husbands, and seeking to recognize each other by the voices that replied.

"A heavy shower of ashes rained upon us, which we were obliged every now and then to stand up and shake off, otherwise we should have been crushed and buried in the heap.

"At last this dreadful darkness was dissipated by degrees, like a cloud or smoke; the real day returned, and even the sun shone out, though with a lurid light. Every object that presented itself to our eyes seemed changed, being covered deep with ashes as if with snow."

The flood of light now thrown on Pompeii is fascinating in its revelation. It enables us to picture the town teeming with actual life, and interprets interesting customs observed by the ancients. We are indebted to Professor Federico Halbherr of the Italian Department of Antiquities for invaluable reports of recent developments in the reconstruction of the city long entombed.—*A. A. Hopkins, of the "Scientific American" Staff.*



Courtesy Illustrated London News

THIS GIVES AN IDEA HOW THE LIVELY CITY LOOKED BEFORE THE CATASTROPHE

Its walls, signs, even its awnings and painted posters, have been restored. One almost expects to see people appear in the archaic doorways

SAPPHO AND ALCÆUS
By L. Alma-Tadema
In the Walters Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland

Most illustrious of women poets, Sappho lived and wrote on the sunlit shores of classic Lesbos. Alcæus, a young nobleman, wrote her an ode calling her "violet-crowned, sweet-smiling Sappho." The famous Dutch painter, Alma-Tadema, shows him singing the lines to her, accompanied by a lyre

SAPPHO AT HOME

BY MARIA ALLSTON

A steamer crossing the blue Ægean sights to the east, ten miles from the shore of Asia Minor, a ragged range of hills. On its way from Athens to Constantinople, the steamer lets passengers off at the island of the lofty profile—the storied island of Mitylene, cradle of the first woman, and the only one, to gain a supreme place among the world's poets.

Sappho Scamandronymus was her name. Sappho means "lapis lazuli." It is probable she was not christened that, but took it as a pen name. As a child she played on the sands of this Greek island—always fertile, always fair, and famed for its lovely women. When Sappho was born there, seven centuries before Christ, the island kingdom was already a center of culture. Lesbos was the original name. The chief town was Mitylene, and now the whole island is called that.

The lively port, thronged with merchant vessels and small boats transporting olive oil, merchandise, and fruits, has not changed materially in the twenty-five centuries since Sappho wrote and taught there. The streets follow their ancient contour, and the life of the people goes on the same. Costumes, pottery, occupations still reflect the influence of old-time Greece. The population of 150,000 is made up mostly of Greeks. There is a numerous colony of Turks—the Ottoman Empire was for centuries in control. In September, 1922, Separatist movements against Greek rule broke out among the islanders.

Entering the twin harbors of Mitylene is a memorable experience—sometimes, as Homer mentions, the winds ("Æolic winds") keep ships at bay at the outer gate. But when the weather is propitious, prows head in beneath grassy slopes that are patched with wild flowers, and are capped by as romantic a turreted castle as any shore can show. The Genoese built the citadel during their tenure of the island in the Middle Ages. On terraces higher up are the aforetime acropolis and the bowl of an outdoor theater where Æolian Greeks of the Golden Age used to gather to hear poets repeat their verse. Sappho was always praising her island—its balmy climate, its dawns, its rim of waves; nothing she said of it was an exaggeration.

Close by the water's edge at Mitylene are gardens surrounding square-built white houses with angled roofs. Bulbous towers and slender steeples of Greek Orthodox and Turkish temples, and the solemn cypress spires of a Moslem cemetery, give native character to the picture. Like a back wall behind the inviting, cleanly kept city runs a barricade of forested hills, whose highest peak, Olympos, tops the scene.

It was not in Mitylene that "sweetly smiling Sappho" was born to her noble parents, but in the village of Eresos on the west coast. On the site are the ruins of a fortification and some scattered huts made of stones from a buried temple. Snow-white barley, the apple, grape, almond, fig, pomegranate, and, most luxuriously, the olive ripen on hillsides that slope to the sea. Brooks and rivers water the soil abundantly. She wrote:

Cool water tumbles through apple boughs,
And slumber floats down from rustling leaves.

This was the countryside where Sappho spent her early girlhood, with eyes already awake to beauty, and a soul atune to passion. When she was still young her family moved to Mitylene, and there she lived, until her death in middle age. She married a man of wealth and had a daughter named Cleis.

The source of Sappho's gift of poesy was veritably from the poetic godhead. Read in the original, her words brim with melody, sing with emotion. The old Greeks treasured her verse next to that of Homer, and Homer himself called her "The Poet." For centuries after her death she was alluded to as "The Poetess" and the "Tenth Muse."

Sappho's theme was most frequently Love and the throes of lovers, though sometimes she wrote of nature, peace, and friendship. One of her sources of income was the writing of wedding and after-dinner songs. Sappho's profile ornamented coins, and Grecian artists were never weary making statues and busts of her.

There is still pointed out in Mitylene the site of the House of Muses where "Beautiful Sappho" presided over classes in music, manners, and literature. Pupils flocked from island and mainland to learn how to write. Lessons, too, in allure she doubtless gave, for in one of her poems she ridicules one who does not know how to effectively "lift up her garment about her ankles."

SAPPHO
Antique statue, Vatican Museum, Rome

THE HARBOR OF MITYLENE
On the ancient island of Lesbos, where Sappho was born twenty-five centuries ago

Strabo, a celebrated Greek scholar, said Sappho was of all women in history the most marvelous. Poets of all ages have imitated her style, and have vied in translating what remains of her nine books of lyrics—one hundred fragments in all.

On a street in Mitylene one spring day a group of children were playing an ancient Greek game with a ball. One called to a companion, "Sappho," and another girl named Sappho answered. In the group of seven, three bore the name of the beloved Lesbian. "In our island," one said in explanation, "parents always like to name one daughter of the family for Sappho, our Poet."

A MILLION-DOLLAR TRIBUTE TO MOZART

Devotees of the great composer flock each year to Salzburg, the place of his birth, near which an imposing memorial is to be erected by popular subscription

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART
(1756–1791)

Mozart the great tone king is no longer a prophet without honor in the town of his birth. As a youth he held the people of Salzburg in contempt for their indifference to talent. "When I play in Salzburg, or when any of my compositions are performed, the audience might just as well be chairs and tables. . . . To dawdle away one's youth in such a hole is sad enough." When urged to return to his native town, after virtually having been driven out, he exclaimed in a letter to a friend, "You know how I hate Salzburg!"

The mountain-walled city, now within the borders of Austria, is no longer negligent of her illustrious son. In the central square a statue has been raised, and three structures that housed the genius are appropriately labeled and guarded. The Mozart tradition is strictly observed at the annual Mozart and Haydn festival and at the local opera house, where renditions of "The Marriage of Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute" are often given. Musicians come from distant countries to study his works at the Mozarteum Conservatory. Finally, as a crowning tribute, a million-dollar theater is to be erected that will rival the world-famous Wagner shrine at Bayreuth. On a site just outside Salzburg, in the park of the one-time imperial château of Hellbrunn, the corner stone was laid in August of this year.

President Hainisch, of the Republic of Austria; Richard Strauss, the composer; Max Reinhardt, the noted producer, and a group of celebrated opera singers took part in the program. If Mozart hovered there in spirit that summer day, he must have smiled with gentle cynicism at the presence of the venerable Archbishop of Salzburg, who blessed the corner stone and led the solemn chanting. A predecessor of this dignitary turned the young Mozart out of his job as concert master at the court chapel, a hundred and fifty years ago, saying Wolfgang "knew nothing of his art anyway," and ought to go to Italy to study. Perhaps he was also among the "cloud of witnesses" at the stone's consecration.

THESE WALLS WERE THE FIRST TO HEAR THE STRAINS OF "THE MAGIC FLUTE"

Mozart admirers throughout music-loving lands will be given an opportunity to subscribe to the building fund for the memorial opera house. It is the intention of the International Mozart Foundation and allied societies to organize annual festivals of Mozart music, which will be maintained in the manner of the Wagner Bayreuth programs. Then, more than ever, visitors will find their way to old Salzburg of the winding streets, and castle towers, and shining snowy peaks. The town was for centuries alternately the possession of Austria and Germany; it stands on a boundary often fought over. By the fortune of war, Mozart was born a German.

He first saw the light on the top floor of a house in the Getreide-

gasse, in the year 1756. As a child he rambled the banks of the river that cleaves the town, a lively stream, "merry as a Mozart *allegro*." Steeply climbing above the narrow rows of houses is a hill that serves as pedestal for a fortress castle, very useful in former days, and immensely decorative in this time.

Near the base of the castle hill is the straight tall house of Mozart's father, Leopold, also a musician. The "Birth House" is an invariable object of pilgrimage for strangers. In the tourist season, hundreds come this way from Vienna and Munich, and toil up three breath-taking flights of stairs to the little room where the future composer and virtuoso was cradled. Here in the precious Mozart Museum is the clavichord, five octaves long, on which the inspired one composed his opera "The Magic Flute" and many other works. It has a thin zithery note when struck (behind the caretaker's back). His concert piano has one noticeable peculiarity—the "black keys" are white and the "white keys" black.

In the adjoining room one is permitted to see autograph compositions in manuscript, precisely written notebooks, programs, the first violin of the little concert player and a ring given to Wolfgang when, at the age of seven, he played before the adoring Queen Maria Theresa of Austria.

Of special interest is the small cabin removed from Vienna, within recent years, to the Capuchin Hill, and treasured because the composer occupied it while writing—sometimes under discomfiting pressure—the score of "The Magic Flute." Formerly it was a summer house in the garden of Herr Schikaneder, a Viennese manager who gave Mozart the idea for the opera, and insisted that he live where his patron could watch him and hurry the work to completion.

As events proved, the impresario's haste was well advised. The opera had been given only a few performances when Mozart fell ill of typhus fever and died. He was only thirty-five.

Almost from babyhood Mozart had genius for composition and execution. The boy prodigy was the sensation of Europe. As he grew older and his genius ripened, his compositions were recognized as masterpieces that would forever adorn the world's repertory. Often he wrote under stress of poverty and discouragement, consoled by his beloved wife, Constance.

The widow had no money to bury the dead composer when his body was carried through a drenching December rain to the churchyard of St. Marx in Vienna. A few friends followed a little way, but dropped out at the cemetery gate, and the hearse went on alone. "Who have you got there?" an attendant asked the driver. "A musician," was the reply.

Mozart's shrouded form was laid in a grave with two paupers, and its position was never after definitely determined. *E. M. Dole.*

ROMANTIC SALZBURG ✣ BIRTH TOWN OF MOZART

The house in which he first saw the light is near the base of the castle hill. Salzburg, beautifully situated in mountainous country, lies about midway between Munich and Vienna

THE STORY OF SPECTACLES

BY CLEMENT W. COUMBE

Most persons feel that, of the five senses, they could least of all part with sight. Oculists say that normal vision is a rarity. Considering these facts, it is not strange that the history of eyeglasses is a complex one, and more interesting than the subject would promise at first glance. At any rate, Dr. M. von Rohr, of Jena, the great German optical-goods center, has written what he says is the first adequate history of eyeglasses, the detail of which is most interesting.

The Roman historian Pliny, says Dr. Rohr, noted that Emperor Nero, who was short-sighted, used concave emeralds to better view gladiatorial combats. Seneca, the Roman publicist, who lived in the first century of our era, observed that letters appeared larger when seen through a glass globe filled with water. Claudius Ptolemæus, astronomer and physicist, who lived in the second century after Christ, compiled a textbook on optics, which was translated into Arabic and, later, into Latin. The ancients held two theories as to the principle of sight: one that it was caused by a sight fluid sent by the eye to the object, the other that all matter sent forth color particles that traveled to the eye and caused the image to be formed thereon. There was little practical scientific knowledge of optics until the thirteenth century, when that remarkable English monk, Roger Bacon, supported Ptolemæus' light theories, and pointed out that the segment of a transparent sphere aided elderly people in reading. In 1303, Montpelier, a French physician, told of using a magnifying glass for reading. Petrarch, the Italian poet, who lived from 1304 to 1374, recommended eyeglasses for restoring weak sight. The evidence is clear that pairs of glasses were being used at the time. Florentine antiquaries advance proof that Alexander de Spina, a Florentine monk, invented spectacles in 1285.

From this time on the historian of spectacles is on firmer ground. There is extant a picture by Thomas de Modena, painted at Treviso, Italy, about 1352, which shows a priest reading with a magnifying glass; and another, by the same artist, dated 1352, depicting a bishop reading with riveted double glasses. This is the first absolute proof of the use of spectacles. Spectacles with a bridge are shown in a picture by J. Van Eyck (died 1440). The first frames were of silver and horn. After 1420 the wealthy used gold frames. By the fifteenth century spectacles had become a commercial commodity. They were made in such numbers at Nuremberg, in 1483, that there were spectacle masters, and, in 1507, spectacle ordinances, as was the case at Rouen, France, in 1507. Flemish cities were the next to manufacture spectacles.

THE OLDEST PICTURE OF GLASSES

The churchman in this painting, which is by the early Italian artist Thomas de Modena and hangs at Treviso, Italy, is wearing the earliest form of glasses, rimmed lenses connected with a rivet

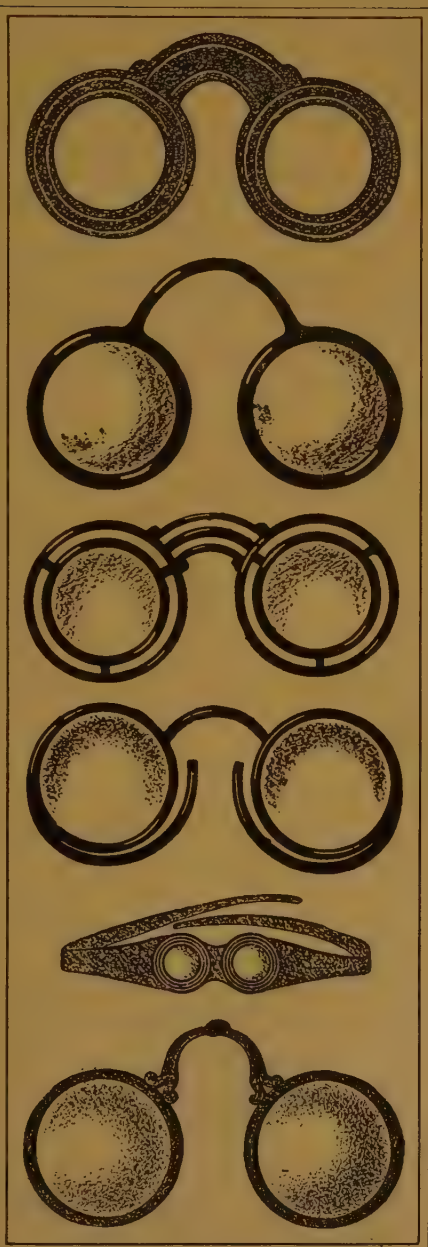
During this time spectacles were sold by traveling merchants and peddlers, who carried them with other goods. The early German glasses were graded according to ages, thus: near sight for young of 20 to 30, 30 to 40, and so on; weak sight from age, from 40 to 50, 50 to 70.

About the end of the fifteenth century eyeglasses were mounted with sole leather, which fitted the nose snugly. Some were framed in horn and metal. So the goggles, now so popular, are 500 years old at least. The crystal was of Venetian or German blown glass. The lenses were ground plano-

convex, flat on one side and outwardly curved on the other; plano-concave, flat on one side and inwardly curved on the other, or double concave and double convex. By the sixteenth century the grading of lenses by ages had been changed to measurement by degrees of curvature.

The laws of refraction are generally believed to have been discovered about 1624, by Snellius, a Dutch mathematician. J. Kepler, the famous astronomer, introduced the concavo-convex lens.

Going back to design: Early in the seventeenth century the Regensberg craftsmen, who produced the horn and leather goggles, developed spectacles with springs for bridges and for pressure at the side of the nose. For riders there were strap spectacles with horn rims. The French introduced ornate riveted spectacles, and Nuremberg made folding spectacles. Italians and Spaniards are shown in the sixteenth-century pictures wearing glasses tied to their ears with cords. Spanish and Italian Jesuit missionaries introduced these glasses into China, where they were used for 200 years, the spring or bridge type being ill-adapted to the broad Mongolian nose. Sometime in the seventeenth century spectacles with hooks over the ears were produced, but they were not popular. An invention of the time was a spectacles-holding device that fastened to one's hat.



SPECTACLES IN EVOLUTION

At the top are nose-glasses of the fifteenth century in sole-leather frame, now in Nuremburg Museum. Below them bridged spectacles of the same century, from a painting in the Basle Museum. Next are early seventeenth-century spectacles in a double horn frame; the bridge, made of horn strips, gives them spring. They are in the Regensberg Spectacle Guild, as are the next pair, spectacles of the same period with side springs of horn. Next are strap spectacles for horsemen, and below them French hinged spectacles of a much later date in the seventeenth century

Lorgnettes were introduced by French opticians in the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1756, B. Martin devised a glass that eliminated objectionable color rays. B. Franklin brought out double-strength glasses in 1784. Ear-fastening glasses were the next development, but the single glass, the monocle, was the more fashionable. Dolland's discovery, in 1757, which eliminated color from the object glass of the telescope, resulted in the highest development of optics in England, and delicately framed metal ear-spectacles were manufactured. The English scientist Wollaston invented a periscopic glass, and these little hand telescopes were the smart fad of their day.

The nineteenth century is bright with the record of opticians who made great technical advances in the perfection of eyeglasses. The *pince-nez* (pinch-nose) and spiral-spring types of eyeglasses were brought forth. Rimless glasses were preceded by all-glass types that had glass springs which broke easily. In the 50's, rimless, metal-connected glasses were put on the market at Vienna. In 1868 North America commenced manufacturing rimless glasses and entered upon supremacy in the spectacles world. Dr. von Rohr points out that, by coöperating, American factories produce well-designed, standardized, and reasonably priced glasses.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PEACE PIPE

BY AMY ROLFE ENERSON

In the southeast corner of Minnesota, 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, lies the site of much of the action in Longfellow's "Hiawatha." A half-mile north of the town of Pipestone are the famous Indian pipestone quarries and the falls of Winnewissa.

Years ago, thousands of Indians and many tourists traveled each year to the pipestone quarries. To-day few ever go there. The people of Pipestone have allowed some of the rock to be blasted, and a drainage ditch empties into the stream above the falls. A few Indians from the rapidly thinning bands of the region still make the traditional yearly pilgrimage.

The rock ridge, thirty feet high, over which the waters of Winnewissa fall, is the great divide of the Missouri and Mississippi watersheds. It stretches hundreds of miles to the northeast and the southwest.

In the valley below the falls are the pipestone quarries. Red cliffs overlay the pipestone, and five feet of rock must be removed before the real pipestone stratum is reached. The stone is brilliant red. When first quarried it is soft enough to be carved easily. It hardens upon contact with the air. The pits can be worked in the dry season only. They lie under water during the wet season. The Indians find the labor of digging with crude tools great; but as this is the only place in the world where true pipestone can be obtained, the effort seems justified. An Indian has been known to trade two horses for an especially fine fragment of pipestone.

Photo American Museum of Natural History

A PEACE PIPE

Formerly used in friendly intercourse by Sioux Indians

Indians have dug in the quarries for centuries. Pipes carved from the Winnewissa stone have been found among the relics of the mound builders, who lived two thousand years ago.

George Catlin, the artist explorer, was the first white man known to have visited the quarries. He painted the picture of them that now hangs in the Smithsonian Institute. He interested Longfellow in the region. J. N. Nicollet, the French astronomer and explorer, in whose party was John C. Frémont, rediscovered the quarries soon after Catlin. The explorers carved their names and the date on a crest of rock; an iron railing now protects the rapidly disappearing marks.

Near the Nicollet carving stands the Great Spirit shaft, a pinnacle of rock crowned with the rough likeness of a man. Nature, or possibly the Indians, carved it in ages past. The Indians believe that the rock assumed its shape because the Great Spirit stood upon it when he addressed the assembled nations. Long, claw-like marks are pointed to as the print of his feet—marks which geologists recognize as glacial scratches!

All features of scientific interest in the pipestone region are invested with Indian legend. The tradition is that the first people to occupy the earth were Indians, the first man having been hatched from an eagle's egg by a clap of thunder. Centuries ago a world flood covered the prairies, which show ripple marks on deep-bedded rock. The people took refuge on the "highest point of land in the world," the mountains between the valleys of the Missouri and the Mississippi. But the flood overwhelmed even this, and the bodies of the victims sank to form a new layer of sacred soil.

Centuries later, a great battle of the Indian nations raged about the falls. It lasted many days, and the blood of the warriors flowed in a broad sheet over the rocks, staining them dull red. At last, of all the tribes, none remained but the fierce Sioux and the valiant Winnebagoes. They fought from early morning until night, when the Winnebago chief and his last warrior were slain. The Sioux, still bloodthirsty, slew the Winnebago women and children. But one captive was taken, the Winnebago chief's daughter. Finding her beautiful, the Sioux chief claimed her; but she spat upon him and vowed that she would never accept an enemy Sioux. The chief threatened her with death at the stake. She was unmoved. She was thrown into a fire pit. The wood (*Continued on page 46*)

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THE ORIGIN OF THE PEACE PIPE

(Continued from page 44)

was piled about her. Above the crackling of the flames her death song arose, and the cries of her torturers were stilled. She called upon the chief to behold the angry red of the setting sun. She declared that as a lasting sign the wet rocks beneath her feet would remain wet forever, stained crimson by her blood; that the stone would be sacred to all people long after the last Sioux had vanished from the face of the earth. Thus was the soft layer of pipestone formed.

The Winnebago tribe would have been extinct had it not been for three fugitive maidens who hid behind three boulders in the valley. The Great Spirit, watching the conflict from above, turned the tide of battle, so that no blood was spilled upon these huge rocks. The maidens lived to perpetuate their race. The sacred boulders are the three granite rocks, brought down by the prehistoric glacier, which to-day stand in contrast against the red pipestone cliffs of the quarries. The Indians believe that the spirits of the maidens dwell in these boulders, and no pipestone is dug until the spirits have been propitiated with food and suitable gifts.

According to the legend, the Great Spirit was angered by the warring of his people, so, some time later, he again called all the nations of the earth together. They assembled in the valley of the pipestone for a third time. Standing on a pinnacle of rock, he bade them lay down their arms and live as brothers. As he spoke, water gushed from beneath his feet, and flowed over the precipice, forming the Winnewissa Falls. The penitent warriors threw away their weapons, plunged into the river below the falls, and washed the war paint from their faces. Then the Great Spirit took a fragment of soft pipestone and made a huge pipe, turning it in his hands. He sent the smoke from the pipe over his people, then to the north, the south, the east, and the west. He told them that the stone was their flesh; that they must use it for their peace pipes; that it belonged to them all; and that club and scalping knife must never again be used on its ground. Then he disappeared in flame. The heat was so great the surface of the rock was glazed. So, to this day, the Indians come yearly to the sacred spot, to dig pipestone and bury their feuds.

WINNEWISSA FALLS NEAR PIPESTONE, MINNESOTA

Near this beautiful site are the quarries where the stone is dug for peace pipes

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A LINK BETWEEN BIRD AND BEAST

BY MAY TEVIS

One of nature's most curious creatures was brought recently from Australia to the New York Zoölogical Park, the first of its kind to have been successfully transported from its native land. It died, from too much attention, Dr. Hornaday of the park believes, but not until naturalists had opportunity to study it, and thousands of persons had seen it.

This creature was a duck-billed platypus, or ornithorhynchus, whose home is in Australia and Tasmania. It has long been known to naturalists, and is of special interest because it seems to be a link between the birds and mammals. It is a shy and retiring animal, and so delicate that, heretofore, every attempt to transplant it has failed. It is about eighteen inches long, and covered with a chocolate-brown fur that seems black when the animal is in the water. At home it lives mostly in the water, from which it gets food, but it is equally at home on land, and is physically equipped for both kinds of life.

Courtesy Zoological Society — Photograph Elwin R. Sanborn

THE PLATYPUS TAKES A SWIM

The platypus' most striking feature is its broad, flattened snout, or bill, which bears a marked resemblance to that of a duck. This bill is fitted with strong, horny plates that serve as teeth. When the platypus is born it has teeth, but loses them early in life. The horny plates serve to masticate the worms, grubs, insects, and small shell-fish upon which the platypus lives. It dives to the bottom of a stream, scoops up a billful of gravel and food, and then rises to the surface to eat at its leisure. This duckbill is extremely sensitive; with it the platypus is able to detect its prey at night or in the dusk —a provision made necessary by the creature's small eyes and lack of external ears. Dr. Hornaday's platypus developed a great liking for shrimps.

At home, the platypus digs a tunnel upward from a river bank, sometimes more than thirty feet long, at the end of which it builds a burrow lined with leaves and grass. The entrance to the tunnel is generally below water; frequently there are two entrances, one below water and one above.

The most striking feature of the platypus is the fact that it lays eggs like a bird and suckles its young like a mammal. The mother lays from two to four eggs, oblong in form and leathery in texture. She has no pouch, as have some of her relatives, but makes up for this by curling up her lizard-like body about them, making an artificial pouch in which they remain, safe and warm, until hatched. The young resemble young birds; they are said to be three or four months old before the fur starts to grow. They are only an inch long when born. The mother feeds them by contracting muscles that squeeze milk upon her fur, from which the young ones lick it greedily with their flat tongues.

The picture with this article shows the Zoölogical Park platypus swimming with its head under water. It will be seen that its feet are webbed. In swimming, the animal uses its front feet almost exclusively. When it crawls out upon land the web of the front feet rolls up and doubles under, leaving the claws free for burrowing or climbing. The hind legs are equipped with hanging claws. The males have formidable spurs, resembling a rooster's.

The platypus at the New York Zoo was provided with a tank with sandy banks. As soon as it emerged from the water it would start burrowing in the bank, as if to escape the eyes of the curious. It thrived on the food furnished it, but after several weeks sickened and died.

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(*For the Decorative Arts League*)

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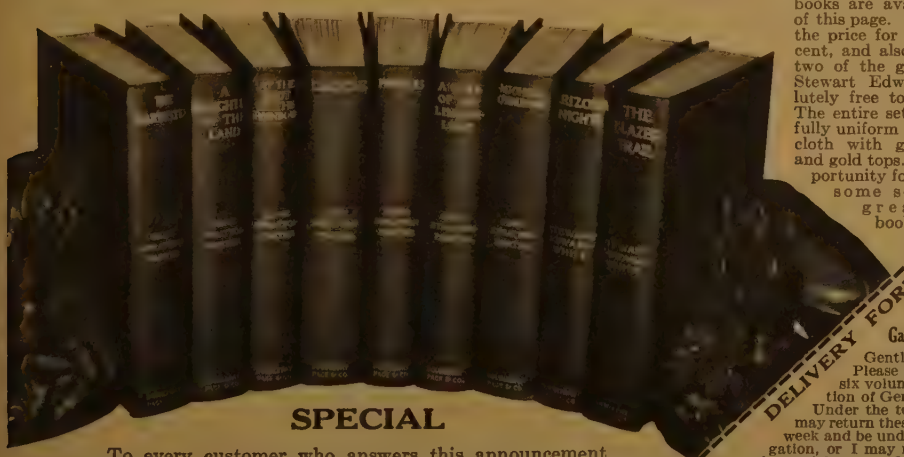

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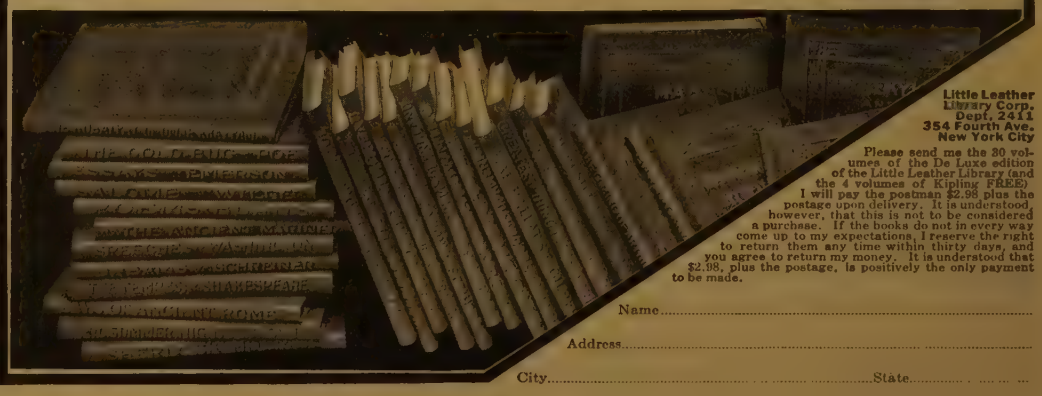

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and HOW and WHERE and WHO." (KIPLING)

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WHY does the date for Easter vary from year to year?
WHEN and by whom was the great pyramid of Cheops built?
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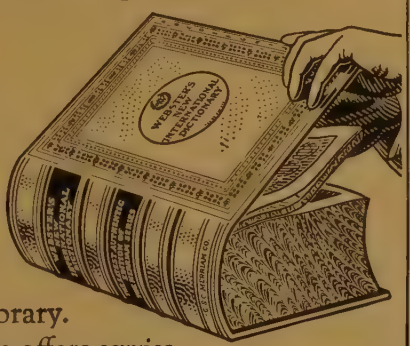

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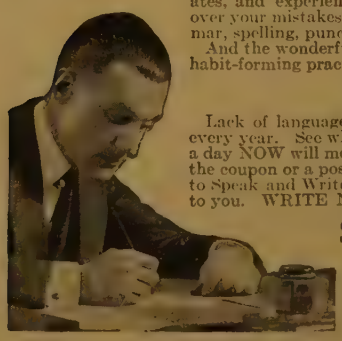

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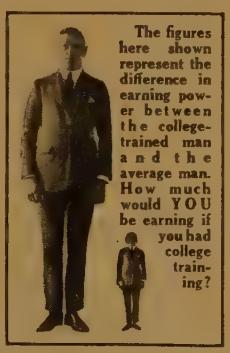

The figures here shown represent the difference in earning power between the college-trained man and the average man. How much would YOU be earning if you had college training?

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How Ten Minutes' Fun Every Day Keeps Me Fit

By Walter Camp

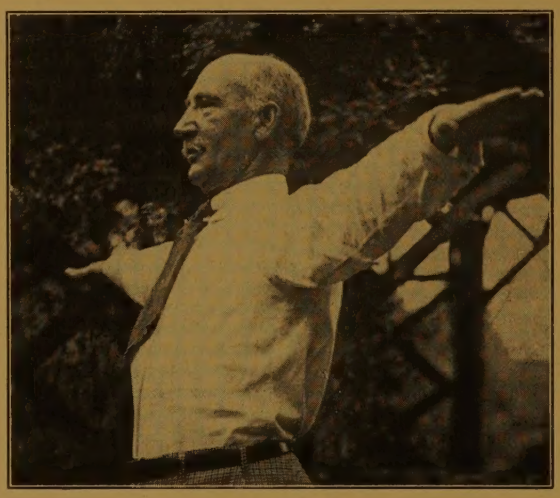
Famous Yale Coach's "Daily Dozen" Exercises Now on Phonograph Records

ONE night during the war I was sitting in the smoking compartment of a Pullman sleeping-car when a man came in and said, "Mr. Camp?" I told him I was, and he continued, "Well, there is a man in the car here who is in very bad shape, and we wondered if you could not do something for him."

"What is the matter?" I asked.

"This fellow is running up and down the aisle in his pajamas," the man said, "trying to get them to stop the train to let him get some dope, because he hasn't slept for four nights."

I went back in the car and found a man about 38 years old, white as a sheet, with a pulse of 110, and twitching all over. I learned that he had been managing a munitions plant and had broken down under the work, because he had transgressed all the laws of nature and given up all exercise, and had been working day and night.



WALTER CAMP

Originator of the Famous "Daily Dozen" System

"For God's sake," he said to me, "can't you put me to sleep? If somebody can only put me to sleep!" He was standing all bent over.

"Don't stand that way; stand this way!" I said, and I straightened him up and started putting him through a few exercises to stretch his body muscles. Pretty soon the color gradually began to come back into his face, and the twitching stopped. Then I said to him, "I am going to put you through the whole set of 'Daily Dozen' exercises once. Then I am going to send you back to your berth."

So I did that and didn't hear any more from him; but the next morning he came to me in the dining-car and said:

"You don't leave this train until you've taught me those exercises. I slept last night for the first time in five nights."

I taught him the "Daily Dozen," and two months later I got a letter from him saying:

"My dear good Samaritan, I am back on the job all right again, and I am teaching everybody those exercises."

The "Daily Dozen" was originally devised as a setting-up drill for picked young men—the boys who were in training during the war. But its greatest value is for those men and women who are hemmed in between four walls most of the time and are beginning to realize that their bodies aren't as fit as their minds.

I applied it to middle-aged men, and men past middle age, too, during the war, including members of the Cabinet in Washington, who simply had to do much more work than they were used to doing without breaking down. In the "Daily Dozen" I soon found I had something that would actually increase their reserve power. They grew progressively more fit as we went along.

People think that they can take an orgy of exercise and make up for a long period of neglect when they do not take any exercise at all. You cannot do that. Do not go to a gymnasium. That tires you to death. That is old-fashioned. We do not have to do that any more. A man or woman can keep himself or herself fit with six or seven minutes a day. There is no reason why a man at 50 or 60 or 70 should not be supple; and if he is supple, then he grows old very slowly—*but the place where he must look after himself is in his body muscles.*—*Walter Camp.*

Mr. Camp is famous as a great Yale football

coach and athletic authority, but few people know that he is also a successful business man. Although sixty years old, he is stronger and more supple than most younger men, and he uses his own "Daily Dozen" exercises regularly in order to remain so.

Since the war, the "Daily Dozen" has been making busy men and women fit and keeping them so—and the exercises are now proving more efficient than ever—due to a great improvement in the system. This is it:

With Mr. Camp's special permission, all the twelve exercises have been set to music—on phonograph records that can be played on any disc machine.

In addition, a chart is furnished for each exercise—showing by actual photographs the exact movements to make for every one of the "commands"—which are given by a voice speaking on the record. So now you can make your phonograph keep you fit.

With these records and charts a man or woman can keep himself or herself fit with only a few minutes' exercise a day—and it is so much fun that some of the "Daily Dozen" fans go through the whole twelve exercises to the spirited music *twice* every morning—just as a matter of sheer enjoyment.

Mr. Camp says that the place where we must look after ourselves is in *the body or the trunk muscles.*

This is so because we are all in reality "caged animals." When a man stops hunting and fishing for his food and earns it sitting at a desk he becomes a captive animal—just as much as a lion or a tiger in the Zoo—and his trunk muscles deteriorate because they cease to be used. Then comes constipation and other troubles which *savage* men never have.

The remedy is to imitate the "exercises" of caged animals. *They* know how to keep themselves fit—and they do it, too.

How? Simply by constantly stretching and turning and twisting the trunk or body muscles! When Mr. Camp discovered that men and women can imitate the caged animal with enormous profit to their health, he devised the "Daily Dozen"—to provide this indispensable exercise—the only exercise people really need to keep in proper condition.

Many people have written to the Health Builders telling them of the benefits they have received. Here is part of one letter:

> "We wish to express our satisfaction and delight with our set of records and exercises. Our entire family of eight, including the maid, are taking them. The children are fascinated with them and bring the neighbors' children to do them. —Mrs. Charles C. Hickisch, 828 Vine St., La Crosse, Wis."

The Health Builders' improved system now includes the entire "Daily Dozen" exercises, set to specially selected music, on large 10-inch double-disc phonograph records; twelve handsome charts, printed in two colors, with over sixty actual photographs illustrating each movement of each exercise; and a little book by Walter Camp explaining the new principles of his famous system.

Any man or woman who exercises with this system regularly, even if it is only six or seven minutes a day, will feel better and have more endurance and "pep" than they have had since they were in their 'teens—and they will find those few minutes the best fun of their day.

Try the Complete System Free—For Five Days

You cannot fully appreciate the real joy of doing the "Daily Dozen" to music until you try it. So we want to send you, absolutely free for five days, the "Daily Dozen" on phonograph records and charts illustrating the movements. These full-size, ten-inch, double-disc records playable on any disc machine contain the complete Daily Dozen Exercises, and the 60 actual photographs accompanying the records show clearly every movement that will put renewed vigor and glowing health into your body—with only ten minutes' fun a day. A beautiful record-album comes free with the set.

No need to send any money. Simply mail the coupon below and get Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" on phonograph records. Enjoy the records for five days, and if for any reason you are not satisfied, return them and you owe nothing. But if you decide to keep the records, you can pay for them at the easy rate of only $2.50 down, and $2 a month for four months until the sum of $10.50 is paid. Thousands of people have paid $15 for the same system but you can now get it for only $10.50 if you act at once.

Simply mail the coupon and see for yourself at our expense, the new, easy, pleasant way to keep fit. You'll feel better, look better, and have more endurance and "pep" than you ever had in years—and you'll find it's fun to exercise to music! Don't put off getting this remarkable System that will add years to your life and make you happier by keeping you in glowing health. Mail the coupon today. Address Health Builders, Inc., Dept. 7211, Garden City, N. Y.

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THE OPEN LETTER

THE Christmas Mentor will be something altogether novel and unique. We call it our "Luxury Number," for it contains a wealth of entertaining text and an abundance of beautiful illustrations, in which are described and pictured the things of luxury that humanity has found or made, and has cultivated and cherished from the beginning of time. The History and Romance of Perfume will be told by Dr. Frederick R. Mason, a distinguished authority on the subject, and the creator of some of our most famous and fashionable perfumes. The Story of Silk, The Story of the Pearl, The Story of Enamels and Gems, of Jade and of Coral, will be told in a popular, interesting way by well-qualified writers. The Fine Art Gravure Section will reveal Luxury as pictured in the great masterpieces of art—in famous portraits of beautiful women, and groups superbly appareled and jeweled. The pictures selected represent the work of world-famed artists from the time of the Old Masters down to the day of John Sargent.

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If Jules Verne had known Radio, what miraculous things he could have told in story form! In the January Mentor Dr. Edwin E. Slosson and Watson Davis, both well known in the field of popular science, give us an account of the wonders that Jules Verne's fertile imagination might have conceived. The article is an astounding revelation of the possibilities of Radio, present and future.

In the winter we shall take a trip down the Caribbean Sea and, in picture and text, visit some of the interesting islands that are strewn along that historic waterway.

During the spring we shall have a travel-picture feature of superb beauty—"Holland of To-day," sixteen pages in full colors, text, and original paintings by the well-known artist George Wharton Edwards. We shall see pictured in full colors The Hague and the Castle of Amerongen, which the ex-Kaiser has made his recent home. We shall visit the dykes, the canals, the picturesque houses, the wide stretches of lowland, and the windmills that make Holland a feast for the eye and a fascinating subject for study.

The readers of Hendrik Van Loon's enormously popular book, "The Story of Mankind," may be figured already at close to a million, and the book has been out but a comparatively short time. Mr. Van Loon has a simple, interesting style in narration that marks him, in the fullest and most distinguished sense, as an ideal Mentor writer. In one of the spring numbers Mr. Van Loon will give us a group of vivid portraits of great historic figures.

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The Poe number of The Mentor made a hit. Our mail brought us requests for "something more of the same sort." So we shall devote a complete number of The Mentor to O. Henry. We have secured the enthusiastic coöperation of O. Henry's friends and publishers, so that our material, in text and pictures, will be fresh and absorbing in interest.

In the summer, Mr. Luther Burbank will tell us about the wonders he has wrought in fruit and plant cultivation. The Mentor readers will therefore get this fascinating subject put before them in a way easy to understand, and with the authority of the great Nature Magician himself.

An account of all of the good things that we have in preparation for The Mentor readers would fill pages. We simply point out here a few of the high spots. Watch our future numbers and you will find there an ample fulfillment of our promise to give you "an ever-increasing measure of value in interesting reading and beautiful pictures."

W. D. Moffat
Editor